

of our rights; confidence is everywhere the parent of despotism •—free Government is founded on jealousy, and not in confidence ; it is jealousy and not confidence which prescribes limited Constitutions to bind down those whom we are obliged to trust with power; our Constitution has accordingly fixed the limits to which, and no further, our confidence may go; and let the honest advocate of confidence read the Alien and Sedition acts and say if the Constitution has not been wise in fixing limits to the government it created, and whether we should be wise in destroying those limits. In questions of power, then, let no more be heard of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the Constitution. (From "Kentucky Resolutions," 1798. F. VII., 304.)

CONGRESS.—Resolved unanimously that this Assembly of Virginia will not listen to any proposition or suffer any negotiation inconsistent with their national faith and Federal union, and that a proposition from the enemy for treating with any Assembly or body of men in America other than the Congress of these United States is insidious and inadmissible. (Resolutions concerning peace with England, 1778. F. II., 160.)

CONGRESS.—The negative proposed to be given Congress on all the acts of the several legislatures is now for the first time suggested to my mind. *Prinia facie* I do not like it. It fails in an essential character that the hole and the patch should be commensurate. But this proposes to mend a small hole by covering the whole garment. Not more than one out of one hundred State acts concern the Confederacy. This proposition, then, in order to give them one degree of power which they ought to have, gives them 99 riore which they ought not to have, upon a presumption that they will not exercise the 99., \* \* \* Would not an appeal from the State judicatures to a Federal court in all cases where the act of Confederation controlled the question be as effectual a remedy and exactly commensurate to the defect? A British creditor, for example, sues for his debt in Virginia; the defendant pleads an act of the State excluding him from their courts; the plaintiff urges the Confederation and the treaty made under that, as controlling the